WARRINGTON, Feb. 27.-The Vice-President laid before the Senate to-day a message from the President returning without his approval the bill to establish the record and pension office of the War Department. The President states his objection to the bill at some length, to the effect, generally, that it is not competent for Congress to nominate (as the bill does) a particular person to fill an office created by law. The message was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Stewart (Rep., Nev.) presented papers in support of the claim of William H. Clagett to a seat in the Senate from the State of Idaho for the term beginning March 4-the seat for which the credentials of Mr. Dubois are already on file and they were referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections. The resolution heretofore offered by Mr.

Manderson (Rep., Neb.) instructing the Committee on Indian Affairs to inquire into the condition of the Indian tribes in North Dakota. South Dakota, Montana, and elsewhere, and whether the care and control of Indians living in tribal relations should be transferred from the Interior Department to any other depart-ment of the Government, was taken up and

mirsion.

Mr. Sherman said that if that were so the law was clearly unconstitutional, because the power of appointment of all officers was vested either in the President of the United States or in the heads of departments, or in the courts of the Courts.

in the heads of departments, or in the courts of law,

Mr. Allison admitted that it might be well to provide that these clerks shall be appointed by the President.

Mr. Edmunds (Rep., Vt.), in carrying out that idea, moved to insert the words "all of whom shall be appointed by the President under the rules provided for appointments in the civil service."

des. moved to insert the words "all of whom shall be appointed by the President under the rales provided for appointments in the civil service."

Mr. Daniel made the point of order that the amendment was general legislation.

The discussion of the point of order opened up the whole subject of the Civil Service Commission. Mr. Gormam (Dem. Md.) referring again to the newspaper criticisms instigated by the Commissioners against Senators and Reprosertatives who did not approve of their management, and Mr. Stewart speaking of the Commissioners as "pharises and self-righte-cus people." Finally the point of order was overruled, and Mr. Edmunds's amendment was agreed to. Then the committee amendment was agreed to. It increases the pay of the Secretary from \$1.600 to \$2.000; provides for five elerks of class 4, three at \$1.000 each, two at \$9.00 each, one messenger, and one laborer, and changes the total appropriation from \$53.700 to \$42.500.

Mr. Blackburn (Dem., Ky.), by authority of the Committee on Appropriations, offered an amendment increasing the appropriation for salarise of the Chief Justice and the five associate Judges of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia from \$24.500 to \$30,000, thus putting those Judges on the same footing as to salary as other United States District Judges. Acreed to.

Mr. Sherman offered an amendment to insert a new section changing the act of May, 1882, so as to authorize the superintencient of the coinage in salary, but not otherwise, to receive United States gold coin from any holder the sof in Supray, but not otherwise, to receive United States gold coin from any holder the sof in Supray should be said to the cost of manufacturing the bars. After explanation and associate, with a charge souls for the cost of manufacturing the bars. After explanation and solitors in exceptance of the Charge of the May, 1882, so as to authorize the superintencient of the condition of the Secretary of the Treasury, but not otherwise, to receive United States gold coin from any holder the sof

injustice. At the suggestion of Mr. Dawes, unanimous consent was given to proceed to the consideration of House bills on the calendar up to 5 oflock. Among those that were taken up and passed were the following:

Amanding the various acts relative to immigration and the imperiation of alians under contract or agreement to perform labet.

To amend the act of March 2 1899, for the relief of serials volunteer and regular soldiers of the late war and the war with Marico.

Authorizing the suspension for one year of the act as tiles carrying projective and other life saving appliances as lakes and beyn.

The Senate then began the consideration of the Indian Appropriation bill, it being read with the committee amendments aubject to matters of importance being passed over. The appropriation for the support of Indian achoois was increased from \$900,000 to \$1,000,000.

On motion of Mr. Dawes all the amendments accommended by the committee reducing the per capits rate for the support of Indian pupils at various schools throughout the country from \$167 to \$150 were disagreed to, he examing that the committee had changed its

views and had authorized him to recommend disagreement. The only exception was as to the Indian school at Fort Totten. N. D., where the rate of \$150 per scholar was preserved.

Mr. Piumb (Ren. Kan.) expressed his conviction that an average of \$150 a year for Indian pupils was much too high, and that no permanent advantage was derived from a system of Indian training which now sout two millions a year, and would before long cost ten millions. He did not believe that it had advanced the Indian one single lots in the path of civilization. The Indians who had before been kept on the reservations and had had no schooling were far better Indians than those who had had what was supposed to be the advantages of education.

schooling were far better Indians than those who had had what was supposed to be the advantages of education.

Mr. Dawes said that the matter from page 137 to 148 was what the Committee on Appropriations recommended to have struck out. The matter from page 149 to the end of the bill was what the committee recommended as a substitute for the matter to be struck out. Both had reference to six or seven agreements made by the commissioners aprointed by the United States with different tribes of indians for the cession of their reservations.

Mr. Morgan Dem., Ala.) favored agreeing to the substitute and leaving the whole matter to be arranged in conference.

The Clerk then proceeded with the reading of the substitute. Finally it was arranged that the substitute should be agreed to, the bill reported to the Schate, and then the whole matter so over till to-morrow, when amendments can be offered.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of bills on the calendar. The first bill taken up was one providing that railroad land grants shall not convey the title to coal and other mineral lands.

Mr. Edmunds suggested that there was no quorum present, and as the roil call showed that there were only thirty-nine Senators present. Rive less than a quorum, at 11:10 a motion to adjourn was agreed to.

House of Representatives.

The House to-day, in Committee of the Whole, resumed the consideration of the Shipping bill. The House substitute for the Senate bill was read by paragraphs for amendment. Mr. Herbert (Dem., Ala.) offered an amend-ment withdrawing the subsidy from sailing vessels and confining it entirely to ships pro-pelled by steam. The amendment was debated at some length, and was then defeated, 56 to 59.

Mr. Outhwaite (Dem., Ohio) offered an amendment providing that the owners of vessels entitled to bounty under this bill shall make a

whether the cars and control of Indiana living its tribal relations should be transferred from the Interior Department to any other department of the Government, was taken up and aggreed to.

Mr. Daws (Ren., Mana), referring to a remain of the control of the co

ment."
The substitute having been offered, Mr.
Fithian (Dem. Ill.) obtained permission to offer
a free ship substitute. Lost—Yeas, 117; nays,
179 Fithian (Dem. III.) obtained permission to offer a free ship substitute. Lost—Yeas, 117; nays, 172.

The House substitute was then agreed to—144 to 47. The vote then recurring on ordering the Senate bill, as amended by the substitute of a third reading, the roil was called amid latence excitoment. Every response was anxiously awaited, and as the call came to a close and it was known that the motion had been defeated, there were many manifestations of pleasure on the Democratic side. At the last moment Mr. Dingley changed his vote to the negative, and the Speaker announcement was greeted with wild appliause by the Democrats, and then Mr. Dingley moved to reconsider, a motion which Mr. McMillan promptly moved to lay on the table. This motion was defeated—yeas 146, nays 149—and the Republicans were jubilant.

Then came the vote on the motion to reconsider. This motion was agreed to—yeas 146, nays 143—and the Question again recurred on ordering the bill to a third reading.

The third reading of the bill was ordered—yeas 142; nays, 142.

Mr. Cannon (Rep., III.) moved that the bill be recommitted to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, with instructions to report back forthwith a bill, similar to the Senate bill on the same subject, to provide for ocean mail service between the United States and foreign ports. The bill is identical with the substitute which Mr. Candler (Rep., Mass.) desired to offer, except that it eliminates the free ship clause of the latter measure. Mr. Camenn's motion was agreed to—yeas, 143; nays, 142—and the bill was immediately reported to the Oluse of the latter measure. Mr. Camenn's motion was agreed to—yeas, 143; nays, 142—and the bill as a substitute for the Shipping bill. Yeas, 140; nays, 120.

The bill say passed by the House is identical in terms with the senate lostal Subsidy bill.

Subsidy bill as a substitute for the Shipping bill. Yeas, 140; hays, 120.

The bill as passed by the House is identical in terms with the Senate Postal Subsidy bill. except that it makes a reduction of 33 percent, in the rates to be paid to mail-carrying vessels. It provides for the division of these vessels into four classes, from 8,000-ton 20-knot to 1,500-ton 12-knot ships, with compensation per mile for mail carriage as follows: First class, \$4; second class, \$5; third class, \$5 cents. The adoption of the amendments will send the bill back to the Senate for action upon them.

A NEW LAND BILL. A Measure Changing the General Land Bystem of the Government Agreed Upon. WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The conferrees on the bill for the reneal of the Timber Culture law and amendatory of the land laws generally have practically reached an agreement on an entirely new bill, which will be brought forward at the first opportunity. The subject matter of the bill has for the past two Congresses been in dispute between the House and Senate. and for a long time the conferrees during this Congress failed to come to an understanding. The bill agreed upon will change the general land system of the Government. The bill first repeals the Timber Culture sot. but with a reservation in favor of bona fide claims heretofore initiated. In computing the period of cultivation on claims already according it is provided that the time shall run from the date of the entry if the necessary acts of cultivation are performed within the proper time. The preparation of land and the planting of trees are to be construed as acts of cul-tivation. Persons who have complied with the provisions of the Timber Culture act for four years may prove up their claims by the pay-ment of \$1.35 m acre.

The Desert Land act is amended by require the Democratis members responded. The Re-

wall built

ing the filing of a map showing the proposed method of reclamation, and no person shall receive patents for land under the act unless he has expended in the work of reclamation at least 35 per sere, \$1 to be expended within each year. After four years title may be secured by the payment of \$1\$ per acre. Section 2,288 of the Revised Statutes is amended so that any bona fide actiler, may have the right to transfer any portion of his claim for right to transfer any portion of his claim for right to transfer any portion of his claim for right to transfer any portion of his claim for right to transfer any portion of his claim for right to transfer any portion of his claim for right to may be served as to claims herefolder initiated and except as to claims herefolder initiated and except as to claims herefolder initiated and except as to claims herefolder in the rown land, shall not have the right to make homestead entry. Entries may be suspended for the correction of clerical errors. The United States is estorped from the vacation of any patent on claims herefolder initiated, unless suit is brought within five years, and on future claims within six years.

It is previded that in Colorado, Montana, North and South Dakota, Wyoming, and the gold and silver regions offine and and Utah, it shall be sufficient defence in any prosecution for treapass to show that the timber culture was for agricultural, mining, manufacturing, or domestic nurroses, and was not transported out of the State; this prevision, however, is not to apply to railroads. Provision is made for town site entry in Alaska and for the acquisition there of lands necessary for trade or manufacturing nurposes. Towns and cities, it is declared, may make town site entries on mineral lands, but this right shall not interfers with the working of underground mineral claims.

Provision is made for grants of right of way for irrigation purposes; but reservoir altes are mot to contain any more land than is necessary for trade or irrigation purposes. Towns and cities,

LIVE WASHINGTON TOPICS.

Things of Interest Happening In and Out of the Halls of Congress.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.-The announcement that Mr. J. N. Huston, Treasurer of the United States, has resigned his office caused little surprise and interest in Washington, for the reason that at least a dozen times during the past year Mr. Huston has given notice that he would take such action. This time the resigna-tion seems to be a bona fide one, and the eminent Hoosier politician is undoubtedly going back to Harrison's State, and not for the purpose of aiding the President's re-lection, either. Mr. Huston has been out with his old friend, Harrison, for some time, and he now shakes his skirts clear of the Administration, so that cal field. The selection of Mr. J. A. Lemcke to take the place of Mr. Huston is regarded as a very shrowd move on the part of the President, as Mr. Lemcke has been for some time a prominent leader in the Gresham party in Indiana. The appointment is, therefore, regarded as a peace offering.

Treasurer Huston has little to say about

his resignation, now that he has really made it, but he has at no time been ances against the Administration. When Mr. of the Republican State Central Committee of Indiana, and he had hoped to be appointed to a Cabinet place. He concealed his disappointment, however, and took what was offered him, but soon found that it was a sort of empty honor. He learned that the biggest thing about the office of United States Treasurer is the salary of \$6,000 and the honor of affixing There is no political patronase whatever connected with the office, as the Treasurer is not
allowed even to select. How one device, being
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to the Sequency of the Sequenc his signature upon all the Treasury notes. There is no political patronage whatever connected with the office, as the Treasurer is not

The debate upon that section of the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill providing for employees of the Civil Serbill providing for employees of the Civil Service Commission was not so lively in the Senate to day as it was expected to be. Several skirmishes took piace between the friends and opponents of the Civil Service law, the result of which was that, while the money for the payment of clerks was appropriated the right to make appointments was withheld from the Commissioners and handed over to the President. This action is generally considered as a rebuke to the members of the Commission, and one which they will no doubt resent. It was hinted at the Senate this afternoon that, in view of this vote of lack of confidence, the Commissioners would probably hand in their resignations. It cannot be learned however, that they have any such intentions.

The era of liberality and generosity began in the House last night when, with hardly a struggle, an appropriation was voted for the purpose of giving an extra month's salary to purpose of giving an extra month's salary to all the employees of the Capitol, from the Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House down to the coal heavers in the basement. This bonus goes not only to the men who are paid by the seasion but also to those who receive an annual salary. The Senate followed up this starter to-day by increasing the pay of all their committee clerks and putting them on the annual froil, and by raising the salaries of saveral officials of the Government who have been unsuccessful in getting an increase when the Appropriation bill was being framed in committee. At every session following the increase of salaries and sits of money to the employees come the procession of resolutions providing for summer junkeding trips. There will be the usual number this year. Sonator Hear's Committee on Canadian fielutions has already obtained authority to study the Canadian Italicoad question in any corner of the United States or Canada that they see fit. Senator Cameron's Committee on Naval Affairs has received a commission to examine navy yards, dry docks, and things of that kind at various points from New York to Puget Seund, and also to send a sub-committee to Europe to look into the subject of naval ordance. Ac Various other summer assignments of this kind have been made and to-day Senator Jones came along with another resolution. It gives authority to the Committee on Territories to take a run up into Alaska to take the testimons of people up there on public questions of great moment, and to pay the clerks, stenographers, and other employees and the travelling expenses of the committee members and their families out of the lackhaustible contingent fund of the Senato. Several other resolutions of a similar character are now being prepared, and they will drop in the bopper as rapidly as Mr. Jones can get them ready. all the employees of the Capitol, from the Sec-

publicans, however, were all present, with one exception, and as they constituted a quorum of the committee the Eaton-Phelan contested election case from the Memphis district of Tennessee was taken up. Without reaching a conclusion an adjournment was taken until to morrow. There is some talk of the Republicans pressing one or more of the contested election cases now on the calendar before Congress finally adjourns.

Secretary Foster has decided to remain in Washington until after the adjournment of the present session of Congress, when he will make a short visit to his home in Uhic to arrange his private affairs for a more permanent residence in Washington. He said to-day that he did not propose making any sweeping changes in the Trassury Department, and that the few that may be made will be for the good of the service.

The conferrees on the House and Senate bills to establish a private land court have reached an arreement, the House conferrees arreeing to accept the bill passed by the Senate, with several modifications. The most important of these modifications is to provide that the court shall consist of one Chief Justice and four Associate Justices, instead of one Chief Justice and two Associate Justices, as both House and Senate bills proposed.

The Senate to-day confirmed the following nominations:

Henry W. Blair of New Hampshira, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Pleaspotentiary to Chinai, Truz-ton Beale of California, Minister to Fernia; Morton A, Knapp of New York, Inter-State Commerce Commissioner. sioner.

Conquis-Edmund Shaw of Indian Territory at Asunction, J. A. Anderson of Kanasa at Cairo, Henry M. Hordon, J. A. Anderson of Kanasa at Cairo, Henry M. Hordon for New Yerk at Clifton, Out, James V. Long of Penngylvania at Piorence, Seish Merrill of Massachusetts at Jerusalem, P. C. Hanna of Iowa at Longuayra, W. Stanley of Wisconsin at Piotou, N. S.; W. H. Byers of Iowa at M. Call, A. K. Nell, Of Maine at St. Stephen, N. B.; W. W. Apperson of Kanasa at Vera Cruz.

Access to the floor of the House is something highly prized in the last days and hours of a session. The congested condition of legislation and the wild hope of every one interested in any particular bill that they can by hook or erook get their scheme through, no matter what becomes of other folks' bills, lends a special value to a place where members can be collared and buttonholes with promotiness and despatch. Ex-mombers who "practice the committees" reap a little harvest during the last week of the session while this state of things continues. For some reason Prince Russell Hartlson yesterday wanted to get within the highly prized precincts, and his failure was anusing. Of course, no doorkeeper could be found who was willing to risk his head by letting even the President's son in, and Russell Hanly called out Congressman Tom Carter.

"Carter," he said, "I don't want much this morning. Simply get me in on the floor some way."

"I can't do it," said Tom, "unless you get in

"Carter." he said, "I don't want much this morning. Simply get me in on the floor some way."

"I can't do it," said Tom, "unless you get in my pocket, or crawl in under my coat tails."

"Can't you shove me through one of these glass doors on the corridor?"

There are a number of ground glass doors open from the cloak rooms and barber shops into the corridor running around the House. Members often make their exit through them, and sometimes, by tapping on them, get the colored messengers within to let them smuggle friends in. Carter said he guessed he could make that scheme work. He and Russell hurled up to a glass door, and the Congressman tapped on the pane. A cross-eyed mulatto opened to him, and the two started in.

"Ho! on, dar, boss!" exclaimed the yellow fellow. "Who's dis gemman? He's no memmer."

Carter had got in all right, but Russell, in his best clothes, slik hat, and clean-shaven cheeks, Carter had got in al right, but Russell, in his best clothes, slik hat, and clean-shaven cheeks, was stopped.

"That's Mr. Harrison, the President's son; he's all right," said Carter.

"No yo don't!" insisted the mulatto. "You ken come in. Mistah Cyartab, but dis gemman kain't come in. Dat's orders,"

Carter whispered to the doorkeeper, but to no purpose. The average colored man at the door here in Washington likes nothing better than to magnify his duty and his importance when he sees a good chance. It isn't every day that he gets an opportunity to snub a President's son. You couldn't bribe him on such an occasion with a voke of cattle. Russell had to step down and out with a look of supreme disgust on his face, and "Mistah Cyartah" came following after, looking a good deal tickled. Russell contented himself a little lator with a front seat in the ladles' gallery.

Congress during its closing days was everywhere apparent at the Capitol to-day, and will no doubt become more widespread from now until the hour of 12 o'clock on Wednesday next, when Congress will axpire by limitation of law. The various big appropriation bills are always the objects of attack from all sources, and this year the pressure seems greater than ever. A member of the benate Appropriation Committee said to-day that he was almost tempted to rise in the Senate and denounce the whole army of men who are hanging about the corridors endeavoring to set something in the general scramble. It is not true that there have been great sums of money brought to Washington within the past week to improped is influence legislation, and the senastional stories about corruption stalking holdly through the rooms of the Capitol are nothing more than flights of the imagination. There is no denying the fact that money has been spent by the advocates of various measures, but by far the larger part of it has gene to may for the services of reputable lawyers and persons who in one way or another could be of assistance in bringing the minds of Congressmen to a proper understanding of the various measures sought to be passed. Nothing like a genuine scandal has been developed or is likely to be, but the clamoring of private claimants for favor, and officials who want increase of salary, has been greater than at any previous vear.

The friends of the Shipping bill have not been idle but have worked incessantly day and night, and their activity has given rise to the report that they had fairly lined the floors of the Capitol with greenbacks. The advocates of the Scandor and fairly lined the floors of the Capitol with greenbacks. The advocates of the services of the very best lawyers to be had have exceedingly hopeful. During the past week or two the men who have charge of these claims have also been numerous and active. They have resolved to have exceedingly hopeful. During the past week or two the men who have charge of the senate

Benator Washburne of Minnesota is circulating in the Senate a subscription paper for the benefit of the widow of Secretary Windom. the benefit of the widow of Secretary Windom. The paper was started in New York, where it is understood something like \$15,000 or \$20,000 was subscribed. Senator Stanford was the first of the Senators to put his name down, and his signature was accompanied by a check for \$1,000. Senator Sawyer followed with \$500, and other Senators with similar or smaller sums. Notwithstanding the statement make here a few days ago by frends of the Windom family that Mrs. Windom has been left in good financial croumstances and in spite of the statement telegraphed from Minne-ota that the late Secretary a will bequeathing from \$100,000 to \$200,000 has been probated. Senator Washburne knows that Mrs. Windom's assured income from her hueband's estate is only \$1,250 a year, whereas the rest of the house in which she

now lives is four times that sum. Senator Washburen and his colleagues hope to raise \$50,000 or \$75,000, a part of which will be used to purchase a house in Washington for Mrs. Windom, the remainder to be invested. Congress will not be appealed to.

SENATOR BLAIR'S NEW TITLE. Envey Extraordinary and Minister Plentpotentiary to China,

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.-The President to-day sent to the Senate the nomination of Henry W. Blair of New Hampshire to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to China, and the nomination was promptly confirmed. The appointment of Senator Blair to be Minister to China was a great surprise in Washington, and even the colleagues of the New Hampshire statesman were unaware that he was to become a part of the Harrison Administration. Mr. Biair was talked of some time ago as a probable appointee to a District Judgeship in New Hampshire. He emphati-cally declared, however, that he would not accept the appointment. On Monday last the President sent for Mr. Blair and asked him to consider the advisability of accepting the Chi-mese mission. The Senator thanked the Presi-While he was engaged in thinking his name he had not yet decided whether he would accept. It is altogether probable, however, that he will.



that any action on the part of Congress, in

that any action on the part of Congress, in view of the impending election in Canada, might be misunderstood as an effort to interfere with or influence the action about to be taken in that country.

My opinion is now, as it has been for many years, that it is the manifest interest of the people of both countries to enter into cordial commercial relation, with a view to secure the exchange reciprocally of the productions of each, including articles of manufacture as well as of agriculture and the mines. Such a policy must be the result of free and friendly negotiations. Even the appearance of the desire on the part of the United States might be misunderstood in Canada. All that the friends of reciprocity here can properly do is to express the williamness of the people of the United States to enter into such engagement when the people of Canada are also willing. Very truly yours,

The Mortality in the State in January. ALBANY. Feb. 27.—The monthly bulletin of the State Board of Health for January says that the reported mortality for January is about 800 greater than that of the preceding month, the increase being in the maritime Hudson valley, and Lake Ontario and westorn districts. The mortality is less by 3,000
than that of January, 1890, but there is no
basis of comparison between these menths, as
about 4,000 destits occurred from eridemic influenza a year sage. The proportion of deaths
from all zymotic diseases is a little less than in
December, and less than the average for Janmary for the past six years. There were more
deaths from scarlet isver, measles, and whooping cough than in De-ember.

Diphtheria and typhoid fever caused fewer
deaths; from the latter, however, there has
been an epidemic prevalence during the month Hudson valley, and Lake Ontario and west-

Diphtheria and typhoid fever caused fewer deaths: from the latter however, there has been an epidemic prevalence during the month in Albany. Cohoes, and Schnectady. Cerebrospinal fever shows an increase of nineteen deaths over last month. Acute resultatory diseases caused the same number of deaths as in December. From consumption there has been an increase of nearly 200 deaths. There is also a very considerable increase in the reported mortality from diseases of the urinary and circulatory systems, and deaths from old age and unclassified causes are likewise in creased. A number of deaths have been returned from epidemic initionize from various parts of the State. Mortality reports from 137 cities and large towns, having a total population of 4.280,000, give a death rate of 21.50 per 1,000 annually.

A Postal Card on Infloorage. An anonymous citizen of Boston favored the

Chamter of Commerce yesterday with this postal card:

Abram 8. Hawitt is the best practical Democratic and bestpass merit candidate for New York's Governorship. If the Chamber of Commerce of New York had as most political indense as Billy McUlery's tree and easy is might semisate Bewits.

NOT MRS. HELEN ROBERTSON

THE MYSTERIOUS WOMAN WHO CLAIMED A DOWER OF MILLIONS.

the Wealthy Leather Merchant Who Died in the Hotel St. George. Loring A. Robertson, the millionaire leather merchant of the Swamp, died in October last in the Hotel St. George, Brooklyn, without having made a will. He was worth \$5,000,000, it is said. About \$3,000,000 of that amount was invested in solid securities. The remainder was in real estate in this city, in Brooklyn, and in Pennsylvania, where he owned a tannery and some woodland. He was supposed to be a bacheler, but when Surrogate Abbott of Kings county was preparing to appoint an adminis-trator to partition and properly distri-bute the property, Byron W. Cohen, a lawyer, of 291 Broadway, this city. filed an affidavit made by a woman who signed her name Helen Robertson in bold characters and set up the claim that she was the widow. The affidavit was simply an announcement that she was prepared to establish her claim. Accompanying the document was a petition asking for her appointment as joint administrator with the Brooklyn Trust Company. Secrecy was maintained by her lawvers about her residence and antecedents. The settlement of the estate was postponed. and William B. Davenport, Public Administrator, and four other disinterested persons

cept. It is altogether probable, however, that he will.

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OPIUM KILLED MISS POTTS.

It Might Not Have Done So Had She Not

Coroner Schultze, with a jury made up of physicians, druggists, and well-known busi-ness men, held an inquest yesterday into the death of Mary Helen Potts, the Ocean Grove girl who died in the Comstock School in this city on Feb. 1, after having taken some quinine and morphine pills, prescribed for her by Carlyle W. Harris, a medical student, who was a friend of hers. The physicians were: Dr. Daniel M. Stimson, Dr. Frederick A. Burrall, Dr. George L. Peabody, Dr. P. J. Lynch, Dr. S. Beach Jones, Dr. Nelson H. Henry, Druggists August Eimer, H. W. Atwood, and Adolph Tsheppe, and Charles E. Tilford of Park & August Eimer, H. W. Atwood, and Adolph Tsheppe, and Charles E. Tilford of Park & Tilford, and John S. Huyler, the candy man.

The evidence of the physicians who attended Miss Potts, showed oberly, that she died of optium poisoning. That of Harris and the drng clerk who mixed the medicines showed that she could have had at the time no more than one-half a grain of morphine to take unless she got some from some other and unknown source. The prescription as originally made up contained one grain of morphine and twenty-five grains of quinine, put up in six capsules. When Harris gave the medicine to Miss Potts he trock two of the capsules out.

"I did so" he said yesterday, "because I thought a whole grain of morphine was too much to allow to go into a boarding school for girls where jokes might be played." Miss Potts had taken one pill a week before her death, she told Harris. She could have had but three left. These contained one-half grain of the noison. That the morphine was well mixed with the quinine in the compounding of the pills was made amanifest by an analysis which Coroner Schultze had maile of one of the pills which Harris took out of the box—the only one he could find. It contained almost exactly one-sixth grain of morphine.

Miss Potts's symptoms were such as no dose of less than two grains of the drug have been known to produce. The jury found that she came to her doath by opium poisoning, but that the amount of morphine known to have been in her possession was not enough to have been in her possession was not enough to have been in her possession was not enough to have been in her possession was not enough to have been in her possession was not enough to have been in her possession was not enough to have been in her possession was not enough to have been in her possession was not enough to have been in her possession was not enough to have been in her possession was not enough to have

disease. Private Brady's Rife Takes Care Of. While the Ninth Regiment was waiting for the long line of Grand Army men to pars on the day of Gen. Sherman's funeral many of the men were chilled to the bone. Some of them were temporarily relieved by the officers in were temporarily relieved by the officers in charge. One of the privates of Company A took matters in his own hands. He handed harifle to some one in the crowd and left the ranks. What he company arrived at the armory that night Private Brady did not answer to the roll oull and his rifle was missing. The citien had handed the gun to a nollesman, and it was reclaimed at Police Headquarters vesterday. Col. Seward investigated, and found that while Brady had committed a breach of discipline he was, in fact, too ill to stay in the ranks.

Merchant Miguel Fernandez Bend.

Miguel Fernandez, the Cuban merchant who was removed from the bouse at 156 West on Thu sday evening, died yesterday morning, An autopsy showed that death was due to an autopy showed that death was due to cerebral apoplexy and chronic Bright's disease. There was no evidence of poisoning. Mr. Fernande: boarded with his wife and grown-up daughter with S. L. Simpson, at the Reusseller flats, over the Union Dime savings Bank. He was 56 years old, and for the past ten years has been under the medical care of Dr. R. L. Miranda and Dr. Arange. Mrs. and Miss Fernandez started for Cuba last week.

Attached Mrs. Leslie Carter's Effects. OMAHA, Feb. 27.-The effects, salary, and costumes of Mrs. Leslie Carter were attached this afternoon by Dr. Clark Gagen, to compel payment of \$1,050, due him as medical expert in the Carter trial at Chicago two years ago, ;

PAYING THE PENALTY.

Overwork, Shattered Nerves, Beath She New Admits She is Not the Widow of

haustion from overwork, frei, worry. Men and we-men are straining their brains, exhausting their nec-vous and physical strength, until sleepless nights, fail-

ing strength, nervous exhaustion, paralysis, insanity, or death follow.

They are warned of their doom by strange sensations, dult, diszy, bad-feeling head, irritibility, nervousness, eleopless nights, tired waking, weak trembling cold limbs, languer, same of nervous and physical exhaustion. These are danger signals.

What is to be done? Use Dr. Greene's Nervora and this great nerve, brain, and blood invigorator will give you a clear brain, strong nerves, and sound health.

Thresty veretable and harmies. Sold by Grusrians.

Purely vegetable and harmless. Soid by druggists

"From constant worry over business matters I suffered from loss of sleep, and became so nervous that I
was entirely united for my business. In face, I
feared imanuity, I used Dr. Greene's Nervura.
The effect was almost magical. I could again
sleep; mental composure, appetite, and strength returned. Six bottles of this remedy cured me, and I
bave remained well to this date. I have recommended
Dr. Green's Nervura to many of my friends and seignbors, and have yet to learn of a failure to obtain good
results.

S. W. NOURSE, Hudson, Mass."

B. Dr. Greene, the specialist in curing all forms of
nervous and chronic diseases, 25 West 14th st., New
Fork, can be consulted free, personally or by ister. Call
or write him about your case, or send for symptom
blank to fill out, and a letter fully explaining your disblank to fill out, and a letter fully explaining your dis

WANTS A SHARE OF \$5,000,000

Charles F. de Thierry's Claim on a Fortune

Charles Francis de Thierry. a manufacturer of chandeliers, residing at 582 Leonard street, Greenpoint, thinks he is heir to an estate in France worth \$5,000,000. It is said that some time in the last century Jean Thierry, a Frenchman, made a fortune in the Brazilian diamond fields. He returned to France with it, and, at the time of the French revolution, took it with him to Venice, where he acquired a residence. He deposited his money (it was in gold) in the mint. When Napoleon invaded Italy and selzed Venice he selzed Thierry's money as well as all the other treasure in the mint.

tune on the plea that he was a French citizen living in Venice at the time of the seizure. The Government decided that his claim was valid. but he died before recovering possession of it. His fortune was held in trust for his legitimate heirs. No one put in any claim. It was said that Thierry had left a son who had married a Miss Weber in Germany. Neither of them that Thierry had left a son who had married a Miss Weber in Germany. Neither of them could be found. Reprosentatives of the family of Miss Weber have ciaimed the property, but a yet their claims have not been investigated. Charles F. de Thierry says he heard of the unclaimed fortune only a few days ago. He further says that he is the legitimate grandson of the original Jean Thierry, and that he can produce documents that will prove him pretitled to the money. This is the story he tellar. "My father, Francis Thierry, a son of Jean Thierry, was an officer in the French naval service. The De prefixed to his name he was permitted to use in requital of his services. He married my mother about 1838. She was not hiss Weber, but an English woman. Miss Elizabeth Duncan. He resigned from the French navy, and went to live in England. I was born in 1842. Their marriage certificate and all the documents relating to my father's family are now in possession of my mother's sister. I can get them at any time. The family creat and genealogical tree are with the other papers. I lived in Londen with my sunt. Mrs. Elices, until I was 15 years old. Then I joined the army as a drummer. I served until 18*1 on foreign stations, and there years later ottained my discharge. I married and settled down in London as a worker on gas fixtures. In 1874 I came to this country, and have since lived in New York and Brooklyn, working at my trade all the time."

Mr. de Thierry has been married twice. He has four children. In selte of his French pame and ancestry he speaks no language but the best method of proceeding. There is little doubt that he believes himself to be entitled to the fortune. He would not say how he became nequainted with the fact that there was such a fortune awaiting a claimant.

Robbing Peter to Pay Paul,

It was close upon 5 o'clock vesterday afternoon and each train that started from the New York end of the Brooklyn Bridge carried more passengers than the one that had preceded it, when the flow of the human tide past the ticket sellers' box was momentarily checked by a determined effort of one of its waves to ebb. The billow in question was a woman who had purchased a ticket, put down five cents and struggled on without waiting for her change. Discovering her mistake a moment inter she fought her way back against apparently overwhelming odds and demanded ently overwhelming odds and demanded a rebate of two cents on her nickel. Her claim was denied, and, bracing harself against the on-rushing crowd, she was about to relieve her mind at the expense of the ticket agent when a business man in a hurry repeated her mistake, and, leaving a nickel on the cash board, pushed past her. Without a word the agent handed the woman with a grievance the two cents change that the male passenger had neglected to pick up, and she went on to the train wearing a triumphant smile and a crushed boaner. What would the agent have done if the man had worked his way back and wanted his change, as the woman did?" a bridge officer was asked later.

"If the man was lucky," was the answer, "he would have received two cents out of the nickel of some other excitable and forgetful passenger. If he was unlucky and noisy he would have been hustled away from the window by a policeman; but his chances of reimbursement would have been good, for hundreds of veople deposit their nickels and neglect to take their change. During the busy hours it is sais to say that the "istake occurs at least once in every three minutes." a rebate of two cents on her nickel.

The North Atlantic Ice Crop.

The reports of three steamships which arrived yesterday indicate that the north Atlantic ice crop is going to be unusually large this season. It is drifting southward fast, and has already made it impossible for navigators to cross logitude 50° in latitude 45°. The skipcross logitude 50° in latitude 45°. The skip-per of the Burgermeister Petersen intended to do this, but he changed his mind after meeting a big four-masted liner, bound east, which signalled that she had been between iest, which signalled that she had been between iest. The Burgermeister Petersen crossed longitude 50° off the lianks, in latitude 43°, and saw no les. The Charleds, from Amsterdam, had to steer 100 miles south to avoid an immense ies field on Feb. 21. The Sprea of the North Ger-man Lloyd line passed in latitude 46° many ice fields and two big bergs.

Incidents of the Spree's Voyage,

The North German Lloyd steamship Spree which arrived yesterday from Bremen and Southampton, was delayed by fog a day in the North Sea. When nine hours out from Bremen she was run into bothe little British bark Chili bound from Livernool to Bremen. The bark's howsprit and head gear were carried away, and some of the steamship's dead lights were broken. The bark continued on her

GREATER DARGAINS IN FURNITURE

Than those we are now giving can hardly be expected. The growing searcity of fine timber shorter hours of work in the factories, and higher wages point to much Many articles, handsome and strong, left from last

season, have prices on them that will have to be doubled for duplicates. CEO. C. FLINT CO.,

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